dollars, to be paid out of the fund for internal improvements into the hands of the either House, report and give information acting commissioner who may have charge of such work, to be expended upon the same, and it shall be the duty of every acting commissioner to take duplicate receipts for all sums of money which they may advance and pay to engineers, contractors, agents and all other persons for and on account of multic works in progress under their count of public works in progress under their charge respectively; and that whenever amoney which shall have been paid to any acting commissioners, and re-maining unaccounted for, shall amount to forty thousand dollars, it shall not be lawful for the auditor of the board to draw any drafts or order on the treasurer of the state, in favor of said commissioner, until he shall have produced an account and vouchers to said auditor showing the payment and expenditure on the works under his charge, of thirty thousand dollars out of the said sum of forty thousand dollars.

SEC. 13. The board of internal improve ment is hereby authorized and required to establish the rate of tolls, subject, however, to the direction of the legislature, to be paid on all articles conveyed on any of the canals or rail-roads hereafter to be constructed by the state, and to erect all such tollhouses, weighing-scales, offices and other edifices, and also to purchase such ground for the convenience thereof as they may think necessary for the convenience and profitable use of the canal or railronds, and they are hereby authorized from time to time to make all such rules and reguations in respect to the collection of tolls, and the payment thereof as they may deem ex-

SEC. 14. Said board shall have power to employ such and so many agents, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, architects, and other persons as in their opinion may be necessary to enable them to fulfil and discharge the duties imposed upon them by this act; and to allow and pay the said agents, engi-neers, surveyors, draftsmen, architects, and other persons for their respective services, such sum or sums as may be adequate and r asonable, and also to contract for and

SEC. 15. The said board are hereby empowered to receive any cessions or grants for the use of the people of this state, from any person or persons, of any lands through any line of canals or railroad or oth er public work shall have been located; said board of commissioners, and every act-ing commissioner under their direction shall be, and they are hereby vested with all the privileges and powers necessary for the lo- wise. cation, construction and keeping in repair all canals, railroads and other improvements of which they may have charge, and the said board, their agents or those with whom they may contract for working or repairing any of the said works of internal improvement or any parts thereof, may enter upon use and excavate any land which may b wanted for the site of the same, or any other purpose which is necessary in the construction or repair of any of said works. Every person interested in premises through or over which any canal, railroad or other improvements may be located, by and under the direction of the board of commissioners, and claiming damages for the same or any other damages arising from such works, shall within one year after the damages claimed shall have accrued, exhibit to his claim in writing, signed by himself, his guardian or agent, specifying the nature and extent of his claim for damages; and every person neglecting or refusing to exhibit such claim within the time prescribed shall be deemed to have surrendered to the people of this state his interest in the pre es used for the purpose aforesaid, and in the damages arising as above mentioned; and whenever any claim for damages shall be made within the time and in the manner above specified, the said board of commissioners are hereby authorized to fix by a-greement with the claimant, the amount of mages which such claimant shall receive. and if any agreement cannot be made, the claimant shall select one discreet freeholder of the county in which such damages arise having no interest direct or indirect, in the damages claimed, and the said board shall appoint another; and the two thus chosen shall select a third to act with them in appraising the damages so claimed. The appraisers shall before they enter upon the duties of their trust, take the oath prescribed by the constitution of this state, before any person authorized to administer oaths: they shall then proceed to inquire into and assess the damages so claimed (taking into consideration also the benefit resulting to such claimant) and their determination or that of any two of them as to the amount of damages that shall be paid shall be conclu-sive. The appraisers making such deter-mination shall make a certificate thereof under their hands and seals, and the amount of damages so certified shall be paid by the order of the board from the internal improvement fund in the treasury, to the person appearing by such certificate to be en-titled thereto; Provided, however, That if the amount of damages in any case shall not exceed the sum offered by the board of nissioners for such damages before the nament of the appraisers, then the costs of all the proceedings after such offers shall be deducted by the board from the amount of camages certified, but if such amount shall exceed such previous offer, then all such costs shall be paid out of the fund for nternal improvement, and every allowance either upon appointment or by agreement, shall be entered in the books of the board of commissioners; and whenever the sum shall be allowed for premises appropriated as above mentioned, the entry shall contain apt and sufficient description of the same.

damages, and the fee simple in the premises so appropriated and described, shall be thereby vested in the people of this state forever; each of the appraisers shall be entitled to the sum of three dollars per diem.

Sec. 16. Said board shall meet annually on the first Tuesday in January in each and every year, at the city of Detroit, or at such other place as shall hereafter be designated as the seat of government, or where the legislature meet; and they may, as often as they shall deem it expedient and necessary meet from time to time at such other place ces as they shall agree upon. They

the names of the persons interested, and

may be thereunto required by resolution of to the legislature, detailing the sums allowed and paid to acting commissioners, engineers, contractors agents, &c., employed in the construction of any public works under

SEC. 17. The legislature shall determ the amount of yearly compensation or sala-rywhich shall be allowed for the services of any acting commissioner, until the same shall be otherwise ordered. And the board shall determine the amount of yearly sala-ry or compensation of any and all engineers, agents, servants, &c., appointed and employed by them, and the same shall be allowed and paid out of the fund appropriated for internal improvement.

Szc. 18. Every member of the board

shall be allowed, and the same shall be paid out of the fund aforesaid, for every day he shall have attended the meetings the same per diem allowance and mileage as is by law allowed the members of the le gislature, except those who are acting comsioners, who shall be paid as before specified in the foregoing section. Approved March 21, 1837.

A true copy. KINTZING PRITCHETTS. Secretary of State

AN ACT to provide for the disposition of the university and primary school lands and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and Hovse of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the superintendent of pub-lic instruction, shall have the care and disposition of all lands and other property reserved and granted to the state for the purposes of education.
Sec. 2. The said superintendent shall

have power, and it is hereby made his duty, to sue for, and recover in his name of of fice, in any court of competent jurisdiction, purchase all necessary instruments for the use of the engineers so employed by them, and for the benefit of the state.

for all trespasses and wastes, committed on said lands and property, either by injuring the same, or by cutting, carrying off, or otherwise destroying the timber growing thereon; and also to sue and recover as aforesaid in an action of assumpsit, for the use and occupation of all said lands and property, such sum or sums as may be just of any person or persons, who may have used or occupied the same, either by consent and permission, or by lease from any officer or officers having charge thereof or other-

> Sec. 3. The attorney general of this State and the prosecuting attorneys of the several counties, are hereby authorized and directed to appear in behalf of the state, and conduct all such suits as they may be instructed and required to do by the superintendent of public instruction.

SEC. 4. All moneys collected under the preceding sections, after deducting the cost of such collection shall be paid into the ands of the superintendent of public instruction, to be accounted for by him in

Sec. 5. The superintendent of public indollars, and so much of the School lands as will amount to a sum not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars, on such terms and under such regulations as are hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 6. None of the University lands shall be sold at a lower minimum price than mum price than eight dollars per acre.

Sec. 7. The terms of payment to be one fourth of the purchase price in cash, the remainder in annual instalments of five per cent., commencing in five years from the time of sale at an interest of seven per centum, to be paid annually, at such place as shall be specified in the instrument of security, Provided, That any person who may wish to pay his instalments before the same shall become due, may do so by giving one year's previous notice to the superintendent of public instruction of his intention to

pay.
Sec. 8. Public notice of sale shall be gi ven, at least three months, before the sal of any lands shall take place; such notice to set forth the time and place of sale, and be published in the State paper, and in one or more papers in the county in which the lands to be sold may be located, or by posting up written notices in three of the most public places in said county.

Sec. 9. No land shall be sold except a public auction in the county where such lands are located; but the time and place of sale, shall be under the direction of the superintendent of public instruction. Sec 10. Whenever either the University or School fund will be greatly benefitted by laying off any section or part of a sec ion, into town or village lots, the superin tendent of public instruction is hereby au thorized to do or to cause the same to be done; and all such lots shall be sold on the same terms, and under the same regula-tions herein before prescribed but in all oth-er cases, the said University and School lands shall be sold in such quantities and parcels not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres as may in the opinion of the superintendent of public instruction most promote the interest of the said University and School

Sec. 11. On the sale of lands agreeably to the provisions of this act, the superinten-dent of public instruction is hereby author-ized and directed to make out and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of said land the sums estimated to each for benefit and a certificate in the name of the people of this state, in his official capacity, and it shall be witnessed by two witnesses; said certificate shall describe the land sold; the consideration paid and to be paid therefor the time and terms of payment, and the con-ditions of the forfeiture and re-entry by the State, for the non-payment of the purchase money, or interest, when it becomes due. Said certificate shall be subject to record in the same manner, that deeds of conveyance now are, and shall entitle the said purchaser or purchasers, his or their heirs or assigns to a patent for the land so purchased when the terms of the contract shall have

tificate had been paid for, and that the terms | schools. of the contract of sale had in all things been fulfilled; and it shall be the duty of said su- all monies derived from the sale of

SEC. 12. The State shall not be deeme to have divested itself of the title in and to any of said lands until a patent shall issue therefor, pursuant to the provisions of this act, and in case of the non-fulfillment by the said purchaser or purchasers, of the terms of the contract in his certificate set forth, the certificate of said person or persons shall be void andof none effect; and all the interest of such purchaser to said land claimed by virtue of the said certificates shall be absolutely void, and the full title to such land and the right to the possession thereof shall revert in the State, and if the said superintendent shall take possession thereof, and re-sell the same jursuant to the provisions of his ac. Sec. 13. In all cases where persons

holding certificates to said land as aforesaid have forfeited all right and title to the same and the land sold by them by the non-payment of the purchase money or non-payment of the terms expressed in his or their certificates according to the provisions of this act and they or any of them or persons claiming under them, or any other person or persons without title, shall keep possession of such land after three days written notice shall have been given to such person or persons, by said superintendent or his agent to quit possession thereof, such person or persons shall be liable to be dis-possessed of said land in the same manner as if they had forcibly entered upon and detained the said land from the possession of this state: and it shall be the duty of said superintendent of public instruct on, in the name of the people of this state to proceed and obtain possession of said land by an ac-tion of forcible entry and detainer, and the proceedings shall be had as near as may be, pursuant to an act entitled "An Act to prevent forcible entries and detainers and the act or acts amendatory thereto.'

Sec. 14. All persons holding lands by virtue of certificates as aforesaid, shall be li-able to be taxed therefor in the same manner as if they were the actual owners of said

Sec. 15. The superintendent is also hereby authorized, to employ such assistants as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, Provided, That no such assistants be employed but such as shall be approved by the Governor, and such assistants shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding three dollars per diem.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the superintendent, on the first Monday of every month, and at all other times when he shall have fifty thousand dollars in his hands to deposite all moneys remaining in his hands on account of the University or School fund in the deposite bank of this State and take the receipt of the cashier thereof for the same. And at the same time, he shall transmit to the Secretary of State, an account of the land sold, and the the same manner as other moneys that shall come into his hands by virtue of his such counties in this state as may apply for a portion thereof, but no loan to any one ly, and the principle whenever called for after ten years, and it is further provided that should a balance of said moneys remain after supplying all counties which may apply for the same, the superintendent is hereby authorized to loan the same to inditwenty dollars per acre, and none of viduals on bond and mortgage on unincum-the Primary School land at a lower minbered lands, which exclusive of buildings, shall be valued in double the amount of the moneys so loaned : Provided, always, that no moneys shall be drawn from such deposite bank by the said superintender until the securities hereinbefore required by this act shall be deposited with the cashier of said bank, to be transmitted by him to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 17. The superintendent of public instruction may lease for a term of years not exceeding three years the University or Primary School lands which may not have been sold, and which are already improved or natural meadows on such terms as may seem to him expedient.

SEC. 18. Before commencing the sale of the University and School lands, the superintendent shall give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars with such sureties as shall be approved by the auditor general and accepted by the treasu-rer, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties hereinbefore prescribed, it shall be the further duty of the superinten-

nual report, exhibiting the condition of the university and primary school funds, also of the primary schools and of the universi-ty, and all such matters relating to his office and the public schools, as he may think prop-

2d. To prepare suitable forms for making all reports, which may be required of the district, township and university boards and suitable regulations for conducting all pro-ceedings under the laws relating to public instruction and transmit the same with such instructions as he may deem proper for the organ zation and government of hools, with such directions as to the course of studies as he may judge advisable, to the several officers, intrusted with their manage-

ment and care. 3d. To apply the income of the university fund to the payment of such debts as shall accrue from the operation of the law establishing the university, and apportion the income of the school fund among the ng the several townships and cities of the state. in proportion to the number in each, between the ages of five and seventeen

4th. To prepare annually a table of the mount payable to the university, and also be amount in the aggregate payable to the everal counties of the state; and present the same to the auditor general, who shall thereupon issue his warrant upon the trea-surer of the state for the amount payable to the university, and to the several counties, and direct the same to the treasurer of their

respective counties. 5th. To send written notices to the clerks

ficate of the said superintendent, that the in the forty first section of the act to provide ands described in said first mentioned cer- for the organization and support of primary

SEC. 18. The interest accruing from perintendent to take and keep a true copy of all certificates given by him on the sale of any lands as aforesaid. university and primary school lands, shall be paid to the treasurer of the State, and be passed to the credit of the university be passed to the credit of the university or primary school fund, as the case may the treasurer of the state, to pay all such monies to the treasurer of the university, and to the treasurer of the several cour

ties on the warrant of the auditor general. The superintendent shall receive for hi services the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, out of any monies in the treas-Approved March 21, 1837.

A true copy.

KINTZING PRITCHETTE, Sec'y of State.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "

Act concerning mortgages. SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That in all cases where landshall be, or may have been sold, pursuant to, and by virtue of the act to which this act s an amendment, on mortgage given for the purchase money of such land, the sheriff, under sheriff, or any of his deputies who may have sold such land shall give to the purchaser or purchasers a good and sufficient deed for the same, within ten days after such sale, or upon request from the purchaser, except in cases specified in the proviso of the twentieth section of said act; any provision of the act to which this act is mendatory to the contrary notwithstan-

Approved March 20, 1837. A true copy, KINTZING PRITCHETTE, Secretrry of State.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled " Ar Act to authorize judges of probate to grant license to sell real estate of minors and others." Approved July 25, 1826.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the judges of probate in their respective counties may grant license to guardians to sell the real estate of minors and others, at public auction, or private sale, agreeably to the directions and provisions the act to which this is amendatory. Approved March 21, 1837.

A true copy, KINTZING PRITCHETTE,

Secretary of State. LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet Ship EUROPE, Capt. MAR. SHALL, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th nstant, and shortly afterwards, we received intelligence of the arrival of the London Packet Ship MONTREAL, Captain GRIFFIN, which left Portsmouth on the 3d. The papers brought us by these conveyances are to the latter date from London and to the former from Liverpool.

We do not, to our regret, preceive their contents, any indication of a decided improvement in the London Money Market. We have heard, bowever, through private sources, that considerable sales of American Stocks had been made there, at advantageous prices-a circumstance certainly encouraging in itself. We hope it may prove the precursor of better times.

In England, as here, the situation of ncial and commercial interests are the absorbing topics. Politics seem almost forgotten. The ministers have given notice of a motion in Parliment for the abolition of Church Rates-a measure, if possible, in the eyes of the Conservative party, more obnoxious than the Irish Muicipal Corporation bill. There is little doubt we think, that the session will end in a dessolution of Parliament. Nothing decisive has occurred in spain

An earthquake has devestated Syria rom one extremity to the other. The results have been most awful. Several villages with all their populations have been swallowed up. We allude to this event now, because our news-collectors report to us, that Capt. FARRAN, of the brig Montevideo, arrived here yesterday from Cadiz, had stated to them that the Earthquake had occurred at Symrna. In comparing the circumstances stated by Capt. Farran, with those stated in the English papers in relation to an earthquake in Syria, we have no doubt that Capt. Farran s under mistake and that it is that country, and not the town of Smyrna, which has been visited by this calamity.-Courier and Enquirer.

Longevity Among Printers .- A late French periodical contains the following in-teresting calculations; In twenty-three orinting offices in Paris, there were noticed in each, printers whose ages ranged from 40 to 70 years. An aged master printer asserted that he had known more than fifty compositors or pressman, who had passed their sixtieth year. Among thirty-five persons engaged in one office one third ranged from 45 to 80 years of age. A printer who worked in an office, a few years ago, said there were out of 40 workmen, 25 w ose ages ranged from 50 to 70. This office was appropriately termed imprimerie des birbussiers, or the printing office of the greybeards." There are 71 printers now working in Paris, of whom seven are 70 years of age, one 80 and one 82. A printer worked in the office of Didot the younger, until his death, when he was 86 years of age, and another continued to work until the age of 84. Among the deaths in Paris, in one year, there were 25 printers whose ages varied from 55 to 78 years; and among the returns from the hospital for the aged, the deaths of four printers were announced, whose ages were respectively 64, 69, 75, and 98.

—Balt. Gaz.j

"Number of cigars smoked in the Unit ed States, in the year 1835, was seventy-six millions, seven hundred and sixty-one thousand," So says the Sunday Morning News We should like to know if the editor included among the number the two cigars that we threw away during that year which proved not to be smokeable. Editors of papers are under great responsibilities to the public, and we should be as particular as possible in our statistical information.—Budget.

shall continue in session at their annual meeting until they have made and transmitted all reports appertaining to the condition and progress of all public works in their charge; and shall, as often as they

Interesting Fact .- A correspondent of the Boston Courier, speaking of the introduction of the Sugar Beet into this country, makes some forcible remarks on the prodigious impulse which the prosperity of a country may receive by the introduction of a single new plant, which he illustrates by the following historical fact:

In an early part of the reign of George the First, the culture of the Turnep was imited, in England, to as few gardens as that of the Beet is now with us, and used almost exclusively for culinary purposes. That monarch, in one of his visits to his Electorate of Hanover, was attended by his Secretary of State, Lord Townsend whilst residing there, this nobleman was struck by the appearance of extensive fields devoted to the culture of Turneps, as food for cattle and sheep; impressed with the belief, that this method might be introduced with advantage into his own country, he, before leaving Germany, took good care to provide himself with seed, and, on his return, earnstly recommended to his tenants a practice, which, in Hano-ver had been found to produce the most favorable results. His wishes were attended to, and the experiment surpassed in success of the Turnep spread rapidly through the county of Norfolk, which, from that epoch, dates its high reputation as an agricultural district. Lands, v for one or two shillings an acre, soon brought fifteen or twenty, and sterile barrens, on which were only to be seen a few half starved rabbits, were reclaimed, and are now covered with rich harvests of grain. Colquhoun, in his Statistical Researches, computes that the annual val-ue of a crop of Turneps in Norfolk alone, amounts to not less than fourteen millions sterling! When it is considered that this root has been the means of bringing under culture, lands, which, without it, must have remained valueless; that it leaves the soil in a good condition to ensure a good crop of grain or grass, and that the latter is good preparation for wheat, we may safely consider the benefits resulting to Englar from the Turnep culture as incalculable If it was now asked, says Colguboun, who was the man in modern times who had rendered England the most signal service, no one should hesitate to say that it was the nobleman, whom shallow courtiers nick named, in derision, "Turnep Townsend." In half a century the Turneps spread over the Three Kingdoms, and their yearly value, at this day, says the same author, is not inferior in amount to the interest of the nationl debt !!

A Good Wife-or a tough story-An ld gentleman, somewhat famous for his tremendously tough yarns, broached one during the recent pressure, which was amu-sing enough for its absurdity, as well as the confident air in which he delivered it. He said he had not been hard pressed for money during late years, but he was once when he was doing a large business. "One day in particular," to use the first person, I looked so terrible grum at breakfast, that my wife discovered something was the matter .- What ails you, my dear, says she. 'Nothing,' says I. But there is,' says she. 'Well,' says I, 'if you will know, I have got seventeen thousand dol-lars to pay to day, and nothing to do it with.' 'Is that all? says she, 'And the small change I had given her, from time to time, to do her marketing with !!

"Dreadful Loss of Life .- Extract of a etter from Liverpool: "The winter has been unhappily very prolific in shipwrecks, attended, in many instances, with great loss of life. Two other vessels from this port to New York have been lost ere they cleared the Irish coast. One of these calamities, it is believed, has been attended with a mortality quite as awful as any which occurred in the case of the New York shipwrecks. The Jane and Mar-garet, for New York, having on board about 200 steerage passengers, besides several cabin passengers, including ladies left Liverpool on the 8th inst. She was a stout vessel, built in British America, and considered in every respect a desi-rable conveyance. Yesterday the captain of the Wakefield, a small schooner from Charlestown, arrived here, and states that on the 14th inst, about twenty miles from Wicklow, in Ireland, he passed the wreck of a vessel about 500 tons burthen, the mainmast broken on the deck, the mainyard lying across the deck, and the ves-sel herself completely shattered. There was no one on board. He saw a large quantity of p.llows, beds, and bedding floating on the water. He picked up a quantity of the lower deck planks, and part of the crosstrees attached to the upper part of the gallowes, painted yellow, about eight feet long. He also picked up a hair trunk with brass letters engraven on it, and a deal box, together with several other articles which had floated from the wreck. The box and some of the other things had been shipped by Messrs Wood Kurtz & Co. of Liverpool on board of the Jane and Margaret.

The portions of the wreck which have been picked up, have also been identified as belonging to the unfortunate vessel; and it is to be feared that of the whole passengers and crew which left Liverpool board of her only a few days previous, not one has been left to record the history of their sufferings. This melancholy con-clusion derives additional strength from the fact that had any one escaped from the wreck, intelligence would have been made to some of the various agents for Lloyd's, stationed along the Irish coast, but that establishment here has received no intimation of the kind, and is compelled reluctantly to believe that the unfortunate 200 souls who embarked on board the Jane and Margaret, have found a watery grave! The other calamity, though less fatal as

regards numbers, is nevertheness sufficient-ly melancholy—the loss of the Glasgow, a fine built American vessel, with great capabilities for sailing, and a regular trader between this port and New York. The Glasgow's fate is detailed in the following communication from Wexford, dated Wednesday last :--"I have to inform you that at eight o'clock A. M. this day, the ship Glasgow, W. J Robinson, master, with general cargo and passengers for New York, struck near Tusker Rock,

CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1837.

The Laws occupy more space to-day, than low inserted are of general interest, and the act specially, relative to the sale of the University and Primary School Lands, is important to every inhabitant of our state—as all, young or old, are to be benefitted through its wholesome prorisions. By the notice of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in our column of new advertisements, to-day, the sale of those lands in this county, it will be seen, is to be on the first of August; in Berrien the 18th and Case the 25th July, in Branch the 8th and Millsdale the 15th August, &c. &c.

IF French papers of Feb. 21, give detailed

ecounts of another threatened attempt upon the

life of King Louis Phillippe, by an intended as

sassin named Champion; who was arrested, and confined in prison, where he "foolishly" died, by hanging himself with his cravat, from the bar of a window. A Paris journal discourses on the a window. A Paris journal discourses on the subject as follows.—

Champion "was not alone in planning the crime which he had in contemplation; several individuals have been arrested as accomplices in his odious projects. The papers seized at the house of one of these individuals, as well as those found at Champion's lodging, prove, that they were both connected with secret societies. The death of this man, therefore, will not be an obstacle to the examination which has societies. The death of this man, therefore, will not be an obstacle to the examination which has been commenced. The first indication given to the authorities, about a fortnight since, was furnished by an anonymous letter, mentioning a place to attempt the life of the king, without pointing out the authors, or affording any further explanations—and it was only by dint of great exertions and care, that the police discovered the source whence the commencement are

A Fieschi, a Munier and a Champion, in their several efforts for distinction, all within the short space of six or seven months, have given Louis Phillippe some rather squally evidence of the 'stability' of his throne, and the 'loyalty' as well stability' of his throne, and the 'loyalty' as well stability' of his throne, and the 'loyalty' as well stability' of his throne, and the 'loyalty' as well stability' of his throne, and the 'loyalty' as well stability' of his throne, and the 'loyalty' as well stability' of his throne, and the 'loyalty' as well stability is seen than through his body. The other was extinct, a piece of scantling having passed through and through his body. The other was so severely bruised that he died on his way to the Hospital. Their names were James May and John Wilson, both natives of England. The former has left a family in very destitute circumstances. stability' of his throne, and the 'loyalty' as well as the morality of his subjects. Well may he begin to consider himself a 'target,' set up to try the skill of a nation of sportsmen, ready at any moment for bloody emulation, even at the cost of their own lives. The life of such a monarch can be little short of death perpetual.

IT Rathbun's trial, at Batavia, had not terainated, when our latest Buffalo papers were published. He has very able council-viz : Evert

ins brought us Buffalo papers to the 6th inst., stating that the trial closed on the 4th, and that the jury did not agree on a verdict. The Comnercial understood, that the jury were seven for guilty' and fine for 'not guilty.' He is remandd back to Buffalo jail, where he is to remain three months longer, till the circuit in July.

Tr The Perrysburg (Ohio) publisher has rais his price to three dollars a year, though his aper is only the common country size. We noice a Buffalo print, whose terms stand at the old nark, thus commenting on the alteration-

"We are glad to see that the publishers of papers, generally, have raised their price. It is no more than right, when all the necessaries of life are so much higher than formerly, that a corres-ponding advance should be made in the price of

The comment is right-but we like the prac tice to accompany the theory, of what is "no more than right." What is the duty of publishers generally, can be no less their duty individually. Consistency is an essential feature in sucpossful direction, and none but the dumb guide at the street corners should be allowed to point out the road for others and remain th stationary.

There was, as suggested by a cotemporary, in the reform proposed by the Kentucky print rs' mportant 'out.' With the resolution (which we wish every editor in Michigan would impres upon his soul) not to abuse each other, should have been added this clause-never to indulge in groundless charges, or in those believed to be so, against public men and measures-nor to traduce a man, because the party opposed to us hold him up as a candidate for office. Without going thus far, there can be no real reform. The public press can never stand erect, until its conductor look upon it as mean and degrading, to speak evil of a man for opinion's sake.

IT Notice is to-day published, that Patent have been received and are ready for delivery, at the K lunazoo Land Office, to No. 4499.

IF FIRE.-The Rochester Woolen Manufact ory and Fire Engine Manufictory, were burn on the 30th ult. Loss over \$30,000 Fifty-six buildings were destroyed by fire, on he 31st ult., at Utica, mostly on Genesec-street.

Loss, not less than \$100,000. The presidency of the Rochester " Bank of

donroe" has changed its Schermerhorn. Instead of Abraham M. he is now the brother Jacob M. The specie circular, at the latest dates he

We learn through a paragraph extracted from a Tennessee paper, that a cave has been recently discovered on the great Laurel Ridge, in Pennsylvania, in whichwere found 3 petrified bedies enentire—one of a dog, lying flat upon the rock and two of men, one sitting, the other standing with a spear balanced in his hand. A part of the clothing of the human figures is also petrified; and it is said further, that preparations were making to forward the petrifications to New-York.—Cour. & Eng.

ot been reasinded.

trunk in that city from New Haven, containing the daud body of a man. It appears to have been a consignment from a man in New York to his "correspondent" at Northampton, Mass.

April 17, 1837.

Same will be tried before Wm. C. Feare, Leading the will age of Constantine, on the law of July next at 1 o'clock, P. M:

ALLEN GOODRIDGE.

From the New-York Courier & Enquirer. NEW-ORLEANS, March 14, 1837.

Printers have turned out, and with the excep-tion of the Louisiana Advertiser, of which I send you two slips, no papers have been published to-day, and none will be published to-morrow. The 25 per cent. demanded by printers over their for-mer rates of from 20 to 30 Dollars a week, is

mer rates of from 26 to 30 Dollars a week, a generally considered as an imposition. The fact is that printers are scarce.

As yet nothing has been definitively settled with regard to the Hermann's. I have been assured that they are going on, receiving and shipping cotton, as also that they have received temporary assistance. Their friends flatter themselves that matters will be attisfactorily adjusted, while the public seem to doubt it. This event has not affected business generally, and yesterday it was little talked of.

fected business generally, and yesterday it was little talked of.

The arrivals from the West this week have been considerable. Several large boats have arrived, and among them the Saint Louis, from Pittsburgh, with a valuable cargo. This is the largest boat ever seen on the Mississippi, carrying 1900 tons.

The money market continues tight. Romors were yesterday spread about more failures, but without foundation.

The quantity of produce discharged and shipped yesterday, and the day before, was very considerable, and consequently the same activity prevailed on the levee as the previous days. Today the weather is again very unfavorable for out doors business, on account of the rain.

The Texans residing here, and the friends of Texian Independance, met last evening at the Western Exchange, to appoint a day for the celebration of the recognition of their independence, by the American Congress. Texan stock remains fi m. Very little is doing, owing to the scarcity of money. Emigrants continue to flock to that country, most of the vessels that as if for the Tex

From the New-York Courier & Enquirer

of money. Emigrants continue to flock to that country, most of the vessels that sail for the Tex. an ports, being full of passengers.

P. S. The Bee is at last published.

pished by an anonymous letter, mentioning a place to attempt the life of the king, without pointing out the authors, or affording any further explanations—and it was only by dint of great exertions and care, that the police discovered the source whence the communication proceeded. This discovery led to others still more important, and the guilty parties were in the hands of justice before any one of them suspected that their operations were noticed."

Another paper describes the half constructed machine, calculated to destroy the king, which was found in Thampion's garret. It was a box, resembling a child's chest of drawers, in which were places for nineteen small pistol barrels, ingeniously arranged. By pulling a string, the whole would be discharged, one at a time, in quick succession, and in various directions. His plan, as stated in confession by himself, was—"to obtain a hand cart and fill it with furniture, as if removing from his lodgings; the machine was to be placed at the height of five or six feet, and concealed by a matrass; a porter, hired at chance, was to draw the hand-cart on the road to Neuilly, near the spot where the king would pass in his carriage, and at the proper moment. Champion was to pull the string and fire the machine."

A Fieschi, a Munier and a Champion, in their several efforts for distinction, all within the short

It appears from the following letter that a por-tion of the Creeks are not yet done with their sa-

vago butcheries.

From the Pensacola Gazette

Extract of a letter from Archibald Smith, jr. Esq.
Indian Agent, to the editor, dated Black Water
Bay, March 4th, 1837.
"Some time since I was informed that the
Creek Indians were in the habit of coming down
here and obtaining supplies of ammunition from
a small band of Indians, and some two or three lars to pay to day, and nothing to do it with.' 'Is that all? says she, 'And enough too,' says I. With that she says nothing, but whips up stairs, and brings me down the seventeen thousand dollars, all in will appear that he was principal in it is not work to be correct, I made it known to the War Department, whence I was ordered to proceed forthwith, with an interpreter of my own selection, and ascertain all the information in my power. I set out on Monday last from Mount Vernon with my interpretor. We lay at Pitman's Ferry, on Choctahatchee on Tuesday night last, when a body of Indians passed down the river in cances, &c. murdering and plundaring as they went, and stealing every canos they could find. They killed the family of Mr. Alberson, two miles above the forty, on this side the river. Two or three other families were missing on Wednesday morning as we passed, supposed to be murdered also. I we requested to rush forward and give the alarm on Pea River and Yellow River, and arrived here at dark last night. These Crocks have been victorious in three several engagements near the head dark last night. These Croeks have been victorious in three several engagements near the head of Cowaggee creek, in Barbour county. Col./Wellbourne, of Irwinton, and several others, have lately fallen in an engagement with them. It appears they are aiming for this neighborhood, reports say 300 in number. One gang of one hundred and twenty-five came down Clay Bank Creek last Friday, in open day time. They were counted by a gentlemn on his plantation, making their way towards the mouth of Pea River.—

Another gang was seen on Saturday last, at the their way towards the mouth of Pea River.—
Another gang was seen on Saturday last, at the
Double Bridges in the same neighbourhood, all
travelling south. As you are my only acquaintance in Pensacola, I request you will endeavor
to prohibit the sale of ammunition to any Indians
or white persons who may be suspected of trading
with the Indians.

"These Indians are not disposed to emigrate to
Arkansas—hence their women have marketed

Arkansas—hence their women have murdered their own children and fight as the men. The coast from here to the mouth of Chocktahatchee should be immediately scoured and the militia kept in readiness."

MARRIED—In this township, on the 13th inst. Mr. Henry E. Root, of this village, to Miss LUCINDA BECKWITH, daughter of Levi Beckwith.

DIED—At Mottville, in this county, on the 11th inst. Hamilton L, only son of S. D. and De lia B. Hasey, aged two months.

At Cassville, Wisconsin, on the 11th March last, Lyman J. Daniels, Esq. formerly of School-craft, Kalamazoo County, in this state. DISSOLUTION.—The mutual co-part

nership heretofore existing between Perrin Barker and Norman Treusdell, is this day dissol-red. PERRIN BARKER, M. D. Edwardsburgh, Cass co., Mich., April 12, 1837.

TN. B.—Doctor Barker would take this opportunity to tender his thanks to his former patrons, and to assure the public generally that at
his old stand in Edwardsburgh, he is again well
prepared for business, and will be ready to attend promptly to any calls for his services in cither branch of his profession.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have proved the will of David Clark, late of St. Joseph County, deceased, and received from the Probate Court, the proper authority, to settle his estate. All creditors and debtors will take notice accordingly.

N. McAFFEY.

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SALT.—A few Barrels of Salt for sale b Constantine, April 19, 1837.

Norman Harvey, Vs.

Leicester Deming. On that I have sued out writ of attachment against the goods and chattels moneys and effects of Leicester Deming, an absent debtor, and that the same will be tried before Wm. C. Pease, at his office, in the village of Constantine, on the 17th day of July next, at 1 o'clock. P. M.

April 17, 1837.

NORMAN HARVEY.

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Allen Goodridge, Vs.

Leicoster Deming. Sen, that the subscriber has sued out two several writs of attachment against the goods and chattols, moneys and effects of Leicester Deming, an absent debtor, and that the same will be tried before Wm. C. Pease, Esq. at his office in the village of Constantine, on the 1st described by the control of the contr